

STATEMENT OF



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DIRECTOR

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY STAFF

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

OF THE

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

ON S.1762 AND RELATED BILLS

CONCERNING THE PROTECTION

OF INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL

MARCH 28, 1984

11:00 A.M.

ROOM 2237

RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I am

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the Director of The Intelligence Community Staff. I am pleased to be here today to discuss the need for legislation that will provide federal criminal penalties for attacks on United States intelligence personnel.

The Federal Government has a compelling interest in assuring the physical safety of intelligence personnel. Except in relatively unusual circumstances such as attacks within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, violent attacks on these individuals constitute crimes only under state and local laws, and those jurisdictions may lack the capabilities needed to detect and prevent, or to investigate and prosecute, attacks directed at intelligence personnel. The need for federal law enforcement authority to investigate and prosecute such crimes is particularly acute in cases involving international implications or national security matters.

Currently, there are three legislative proposals before your committee. S. 779, the Intelligence Personnel Protection Act, would amend section 1114 of Title 18 of the United States Code to include probation officers and intelligence personnel within the scope of the general federal law criminalizing the

manslaughter of federal officers. Parts G and K of Title X of S. 1762, also presently before your Subcommittee, would amend the federal criminal laws to protect not only intelligence personnel, but also their families. Finally, there is a newly introduced bill, H.R. 5150, the Federal Officials Protection Act of 1984, which has a similar goal. The Intelligence Community defers to the Department of Justice concerning the relative desirability of these three pieces of legislation.

Legislation similar to the bills before this Subcommittee have been proposed in the past. Both the previous Carter and the present Reagan Administrations have supported similar legislation that would protect intelligence personnel. In the 97th Congress the Senate passed similar bills on two occasions, first in 1981, as section 510 of S. 1127, the Fiscal Year 1982 Intelligence Authorization Act, and then as separate legislation, S. 2552. The Intelligence Community urges enactment of the provisions similar to these earlier bills to remedy the practical problem of violence directed at individuals whose physical safety is essential to the vital federal function of determining the capabilities and intentions of foreign powers.

The history of violence directed at U.S. intelligence personnel amply demonstrates the need for this legislation. The problem first achieved major proportions in the latter half of the 1960's, a period of great turbulence in America. Intelligence Community personnel, particularly personnel recruiters who interview prospective employees on college campuses in the same manner as recruiters for American business, were subjected to violence or threats of violence in twenty-seven cases. The most dangerous of these episodes involved the ^{60's} dynamite bombing of a recruiter's office in Michigan. Fortunately, in all these instances, the intelligence personnel involved escaped death or serious bodily harm.

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One would have hoped that the incidents of violence directed at intelligence personnel could be categorized as an historical aberration, a reflection of the violence of the times in the late 1960's. Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, incidents of violence directed at intelligence personnel have continued.

In 1975, an intelligence officer, his wife, and his fourteen-year-old son asleep in their home in Colorado were the target of a dynamite pipe bomb which damaged the roof of the

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house and shattered windows, but fortunately did not injure the individuals. At a subsequent time, an office associated with the Intelligence Community was the subject of a dynamite bombing. In 1978, a personnel recruiter was assaulted at a midwestern university. In 1981, a man entered a personnel recruiter's motel room in Illinois and threatened to kill him, apparently for his intelligence recruitment activity.

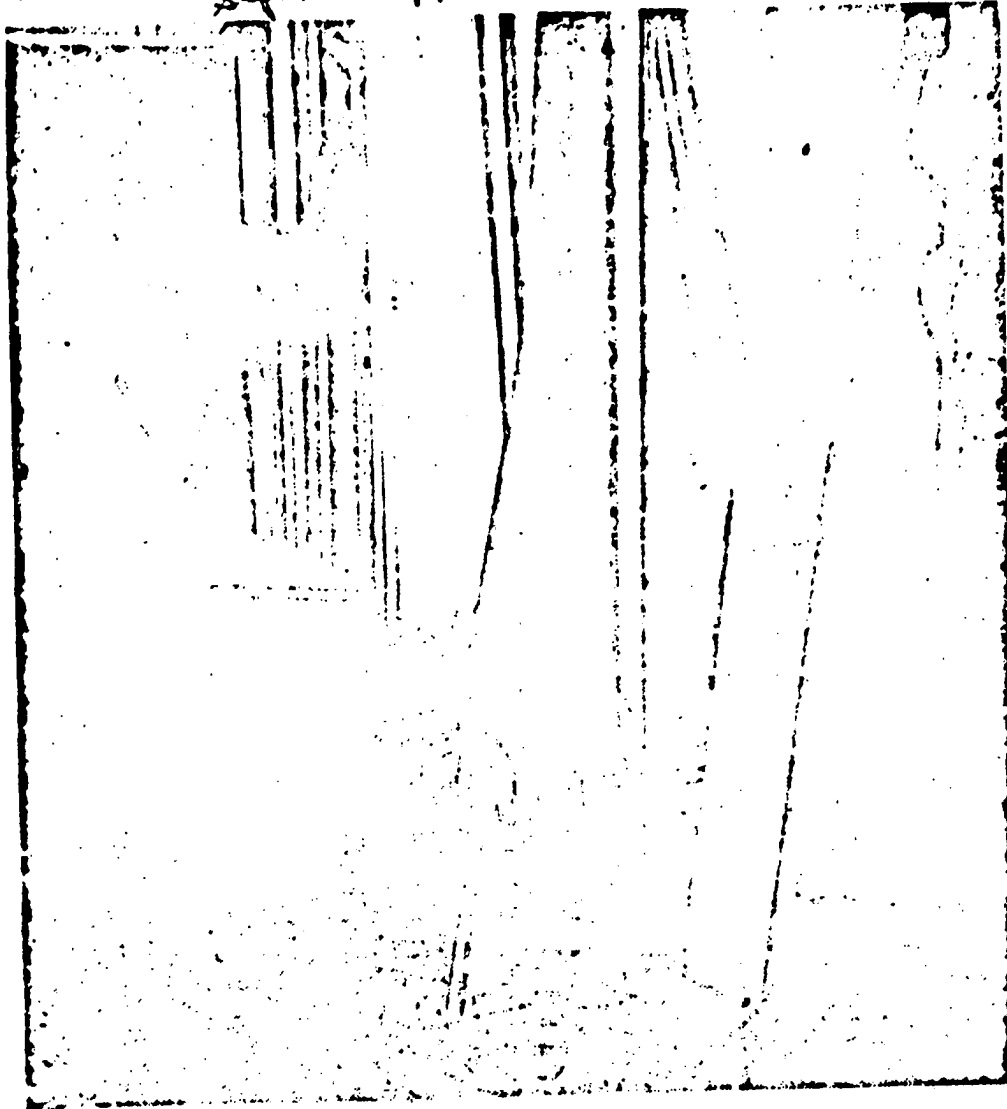
This list of violence directed at intelligence personnel includes only cases in which overt acts of violence occurred. In addition, during the years 1978 to 1982 between 25 and 50 telephone threats of violence per year were made to overt intelligence personnel. Mail threats are also received on a continuing basis. A recent example of these mail threats occurred in September of 1983 when Intelligence Community personnel recruiters in major cities across the United States received a typewritten flyer written by the "Weather Underground Peace Action" threatening their lives. From this discussion of violence aimed at intelligence personnel, I have excluded incidents of violence or threats of violence aimed at the Director or Deputy Director of Central Intelligence who are already protected by the federal criminal code.

The need for federal criminal penalties for violence directed at intelligence personnel stems not only from the need to protect the physical safety of individuals performing a unique federal function, but also from the practical needs of law enforcement in such matters. Because close working relationships exist among the departments and agencies of the Intelligence Community, which includes the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the coordination mechanism and the basic intelligence expertise necessary to investigate violent crimes involving intelligence personnel already exists in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Federal Bureau of Investigation will not be required to develop new law enforcement capabilities to enforce the provisions of the criminal code as amended by the provisions of this bill to include protection for the officers and employees of the Intelligence Community. I wish to emphasize that it is not the degree of frequency of attacks on intelligence personnel that requires federal jurisdiction. It is, rather, the nature of the crime; namely, direct interference with a vital federal function.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the protection of intelligence personnel through the application of the federal criminal laws is long overdue and amply warranted by the facts. The

Intelligence Community strongly supports adoption of legislation that will protect intelligence personnel and urges your Committee to act favorably upon legislation that would provide this protection.

Mr. Chairman, I would be pleased to answer any questions the Subcommittee may have.



—AP Wirephoto

OFFICE BOMBED IN ANN ARBOR—A fireman inspects the rubble of a six-unit office building in downtown Ann Arbor after it was ripped by an explosion last night. The front walls were blown out by the blast.

No one hurt in 7th blast

CIA bombed in Ann Arbor

(Picture on Page 13A)

Special to The Detroit News

ANN ARBOR — A bomb planted in front of the Intel Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) office last night rocked downtown Ann Arbor. The blast followed six bombings of police or military facilities in the Detroit area in recent weeks.

The bomb went off at 11:15 p.m. in front of the ground-floor office at 450 South Main. The office was empty and no one was hurt.

The explosion broke windows in five other places in the same building, and in the display cases of the Michigan Glass Co. across the street.

Firemen called to the scene said they believed from the odor that dynamite was used.

Police said the bomb blew a hole in the sidewalk in front of the building.

Officials said they had no explanation for the explosion. The FBI has been called into the case, but CIA officials were unavailable for comment.

The intelligence agency has had an office here for several years, but has refused to say what it is used for. It is listed in the city directory as being operated by the Department of Defense.

The explosion was the latest in a series of bombings that started Aug. 30—just one month ago.

Police investigating the earlier bombings said they appear to be linked to an "anti-establishment" plot.

The first bomb exploded in the parking

lot of Detroit's Woodward police station. Two days later, a hole was blasted in the front of a building shared by two draft boards at 35939 Gratiot, Roseville.

A bomb was exploded Sept. 6 in the parking lot at Livernois police station and another bomb went off Sept. 10 near Woodward station.

An army recruiter's car was destroyed Sept. 11 outside a recruiting office at 16529 James Couzens, Detroit. The following day there was an explosion in a parking lot at Second and Bethune, near a restaurant where three Detroit policemen were eating.

Three youths have been arrested in yet another bombing, at a St. Clair Shores school administration building, which police said was apparently not connected with the other bombings.

CIA Office Bombed in Ann Arbor

Special to the Free Press

ANN ARBOR—A dynamite blast which damaged a recruiting office for the Central Intelligence Agency "has some connection" with recent bombings in a number of police precinct-station parking lots in Detroit, Police Chief Walter Krasny said Monday.

The explosion of four to six sticks of dynamite shattered the glass fronts of six offices in the building at 450 S. Main in downtown Ann Arbor shortly before 11:30 p.m. Sunday.

IT ALSO broke windows in a nearby secretary of state auto license office, shattered display windows at the Michigan Glass Co., across the street and cracked the windshield of a parked car. No one was injured.

The damage was estimated at from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

Two members of the FBI bomb squad were flown to the scene on the orders of Paul Stoddard, special agent in charge of the Detroit office.

Two officers from the Detroit Police Department's bomb squad inspected the premises at the request of Chief Krasny to investigate the possibility of a connection between the CIA explosion and similar ones at police precinct stations in Detroit.

The explosion blew a hole about three inches deep in the sidewalk outside the CIA office, which is on the ground floor.

NO CLUES: MICHIGAN FBI seek to Sunday

By DAVE SP

Ann Arbor police and FBI investigators began their second day of probing the downtown Central Intelligence Agency building Sunday, but found no apparent positive clues that might lead to the bomber.

Although it is believed dynamite was used, the cost of the wrecked building between \$4,000 and \$7,000 and space at 450 S. Main St., not yet firmly established.

In the absence of Police Chief Krasny yesterday, Senior Capt. Harold J. Hinton is checking, "foot by foot," the area around the building.

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CIA bombed in Ann Arbor

ANN ARBOR—A bomb planted in front of the local Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) office last night shattered several office windows in downtown Ann Arbor.

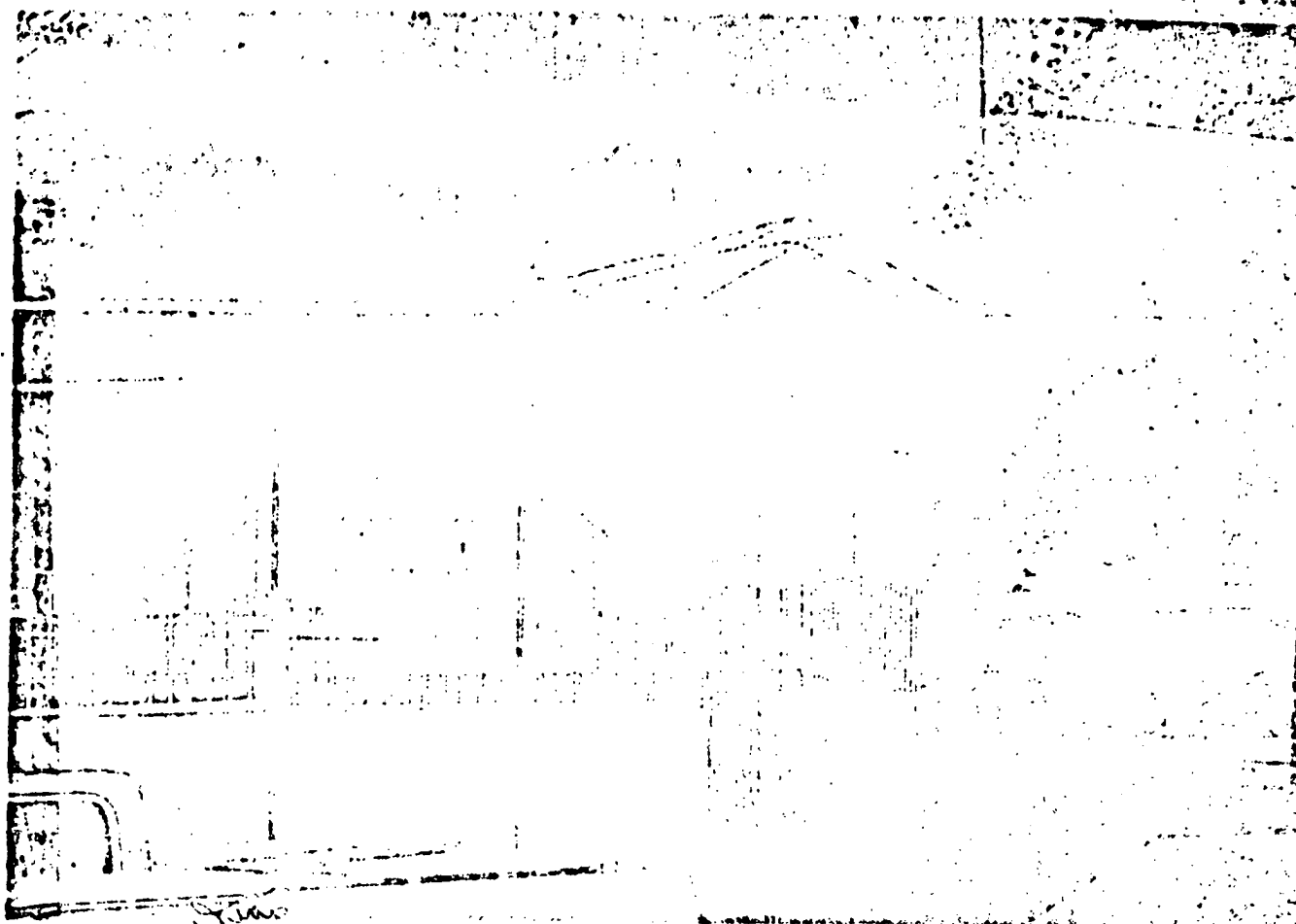
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on a 20th floor

Bomb Damage Repairs Under Way

This is how the two-story office building at 450 S. Main St. looks today as repairmen began work on damage caused by a bomb exploded Sunday night. The charge was set off on the doorstep of the local recruiting office of the federal government's Central Intelligence Agency, which occupied an office on the first floor. Glass fronts on all six

offices were blown out by the explosion and the business places have now been boarded up pending permanent repair. Local police and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents are making door-to-door inquiries in the area of building in an effort to unearth clues to the bomber. Their probe of the explosion moves into its third day.

NO CLUES: MICHIGAN DAILY 2 OCT. 68

FBI seeks key to Sunday blast

By DAVE SPURR

Ann Arbor police and FBI investigators continued through their second day of probing the Sunday bombing of the downtown Central Intelligence Agency office with no apparent positive clues that might lead to an arrest.

Although it is believed dynamite was the explosive that wrecked between \$4,000 and \$7,000 worth of building equipment and space at 450 S. Main St., not even that fact has been firmly established.

In the absence of Police Chief Walter Krasny, who left town yesterday, Senior Capt. Harold Olson is coordinating the local investigation. In addition, an FBI agent from Washington is checking, "foot by foot," the shattered debris before sections of the building are released to tenants.

Before leaving for a convention in Hawaii yesterday, Krasny claimed that the bombing may be the work of "anti-establishment militants" at the University. He said "hippies of college age" are a major focus in the investigation.

Lt. Eugene Staudenmeier, though said, "There is no overt investigation of any individual student activists at the University."

Citing a recent bombing of a military installation near Berkeley, Calif., Krasny commented, "We know there's a pretty good network between these universities."

Olson said that four of his men who attended a "bomb" school instruction program in Grand Rapids are working with FBI men.

The blast, which occurred late Sunday night, shattered all of the building's front windows and left a three-inch hole in the cement outside.

Krasny said Monday there was "increasing possibility" that the bombing is connected with similar incidents which have taken place in Detroit since Aug. 30. He said the purpose of the bombing was probably one of "harassment." Krasny said rumors of such violence have reached him from the University campus for several weeks.

Officials have declined comment on whether the CIA will abandon the office for more obscure quarters in the future.

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East Denver Home of CIA Aide Bombed

The east Denver home of a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) official was damaged by a bomb shortly before midnight Monday.

Police said James M. Sommerville, chief of the CIA's Denver field office, wasn't home at the time. Sommerville's wife, Allene, and their 14-year-old son were asleep in the rear of the house and escaped injury, police said.

The bomb, which apparently was placed on the ground against the front of the one-story brick home, damaged the roof and the sprinkler system and also blew out windows, Capt. Robert Shaughnessy, head of the police bomb squad, reported. He said windows also were shattered in homes next door and across the street.

Shaughnessy said the device was a pipe bomb, and the explosive probably was dynamite.

He said the U.S. Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were called in.

Police said they didn't know whether there was any connection between the bombing and a bombing earlier in the day of the American National Bank in downtown Denver in which four women were hurt. That explosion apparently was caused by a plastic-type explosive, police said.

A spokesman for the CIA Denver field office, which serves Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and parts of several other states, said there was no indication that the bombing was related to Sommerville's job. "It might have been the work of some kook or related to the thing downtown (the bank bombing)," the spokesman said.

An FBI spokesman said the FBI wasn't entering the case at this time because "we don't have any indication that whoever was responsible knew whose residence was."



DENVER POLICE BOMB SQUAD MEMBERS EXAMINE DAMAGED ROOF
Roof was damaged by what was reported as pipe bomb with dynamite.

Denver Post Photo by Ernie Levine

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1975

BOMB BLASTS HOME OF A C.I.A. OFFICIAL

DENVER, April 29 (UPI)—A pipe bomb explosion outside the suburban home of a Central Intelligence Agency official may have been caused by radicals inspired by the bombing of a bank hours earlier, or may have been the work of a "crackpot", the police said today.

The bomb exploded in front of the home of James Somerville, a C.I.A. regional director, 30 minutes before midnight Monday, shattering windows and shredding portions of the roof on the one-story brick house in South Denver.

Bricks were blown from the

front wall and a sprinkler system inside the house were damaged, but neither Mr. Somerville's wife, Allane, nor their 14-year-old son, asleep at the time of the blast, were hurt.

A bomb squad detective, Fred Stevenson, said that the blast did not appear related to the explosion of a satchel of dynamite at the American National Bank of Denver 12 hours earlier. Six employees received minor injuries in that explosion. But he said that the pipe bomb, pushed against the foundation of the Somerville home, might have been planted by radicals who got the idea from the bank explosion.

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THE DENVER POST

APR. 10, 1973

U.S. Lab Gets Bomb Evidence

Evidence from two bombings Monday in Denver has been turned over to the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for laboratory examination, Capt. Robert Shaughnessy, head of the Denver police bomb squad, reported Wednesday.

He said police have talked to about 200 persons who were in the American National Bank Building, 17th and Stout Sts., or nearby when a bomb exploded there, injuring four women employees, but found no one who saw anything suspicious.

He said police also have no leads in the bombing of the east Denver home of James M. Somerville, chief of the Central Intelligence Agency's Denver field office.

Investigators said the Somerville home was damaged by a pipe bomb, and the bank bomb probably was dynamite or a plastic explosive with a fuse and timing device.

There apparently was no connection between the two bombings, which occurred about 10 hours apart, investigators said.

The four bank employees were treated at Denver General Hospital and released. No one was hurt in the explosion at the Somerville home.

Bank bombed; four injured

By GARY GERHARDT and ANNE BEATON

News Staff

Two explosions Monday that injured four persons in the American National Bank, 818 17th St., and caused moderate damage to the home of the regional director of the Central Intelligence Agency aren't likely related, police said.

A bomb exploded without warning at 1:45 p.m. in the stairwell of the bank's mezzanine level and sent four persons to the hospital.

Taken to Denver General Hospital where they were listed in fair condition, were Mrs. Margie Martin, 39, who suffered leg injuries; Mrs. Daffy Gittelman, 36, possible internal injuries, and Mrs. Lana Newton, 32, an ankle injury. A fourth employee, Mrs. Ruth Nogalski, 24, was treated for minor leg injuries and released a short time later.

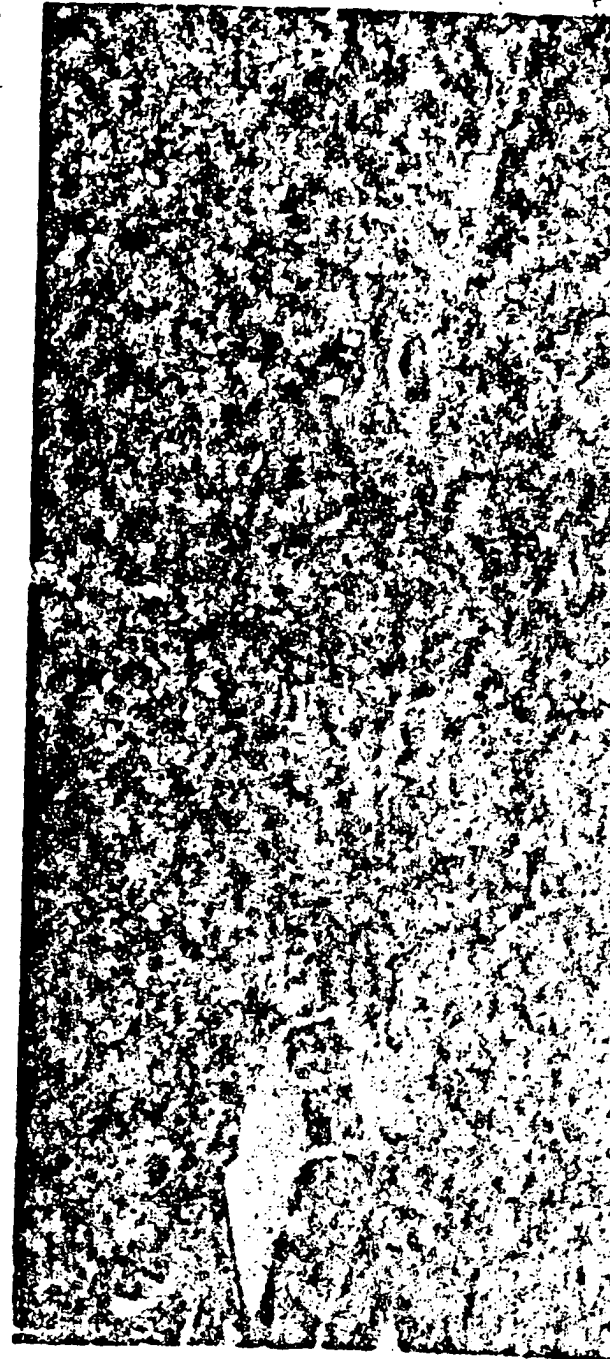
According to police Capt. Robert Shaughnessy, the bomb was made of a "high order" explosive, possibly dynamite, encased in a container he declined to describe.

In contrast, it was a pipe bomb that exploded about midnight outside the home of James M. Summerville, regional director of the CIA, at 1004 Ivanhoe St. Bits of pipe were scattered about the yard, and the explosion tore a hole in the roof of the building.

The blast tore the gutter off, damaged the sprinkler



Detective Charles Rowland of the Denver Police Department bomb squad, upper photo, examines a hole caused by a bomb at the American National Bank. In lower photo, crowds gather to watch search of bank for other bombs.



system and sent debris from a nearby tree through windows of homes at 110 Ivanhoe St., occupied by the Wiley family, and at 101 Ivanhoe St. The Wileys were home, but only Mrs. Summerville and a teenage son were at 100 Ivanhoe St. Summerville was reported out on business.

Detectives said the two blasts didn't appear related, mostly because of the nature of the explosives devices.

"Who can say if they're related, you get one thing and there immediately follows a rash of others with all the publicity in the papers about the CIA, it could be a radical group," said Detective Fred Stevenson.

The blast at the bank earlier in the day blew a four-foot hole in a wall next to the desks where the women were working, scattering debris across a wide

Another photo on page 6.

wide area of the customer assistance office and into the bank's board room.

The blast also blew out a three-foot hole in a wall on the opposite side of the stairwell, sending a shower of rubble onto a truck parked in an alley below.

There was no fire, but the explosion shredded a mirror beam in one of the walls and blew tiles loose from the ceiling above the stairwell.

Leonard Pinerly, a vice president of the bank, speculated that the bomb must have been placed on one stair steps shortly before the explosion, since the air way between the bank's first and second floors is steadily used by employees and bank customers.

Mrs. Nogalski, who works in the pre-payment department on another floor of the bank, said she had just entered the customer assistance area to speak to Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Gittelman when the bomb exploded.

While police were investigating the explosion, two other bomb threats were received — one at the Colorado National Bank building, 918 17th St., and the other at the Denver Post, 15th and California Streets.

After the Colorado National Bank building was evacuated, police found three packages on the second and sixth floors. All were harmless, police said.

The Denver Post building was evacuated after a bomb threat was received about two hours after the explosion at the American National Bank. No device was found, police said.

Regional CIA chief has no idea who bombed his Denver home

Wed., April 30, 1975, Denver, Colo.

Rocky Mountain News—21

By KATHY GOSLINER
News Staff

The chief of the Central Intelligence Agency's Denver field office, whose east Denver home was damaged by a bomb Monday night, said Tuesday he had "absolutely no idea" who is behind the incident.

James M. Sommerville, 51, chief of the Denver operation for three years, cut short a business trip to Texas and returned to Denver Tuesday morning.

The bomb, which exploded early before midnight, caused moderate damage to the Sommerville home at 100 Ivanhoe St. His wife, Allison, and a teenage son were sleeping in the house when the explo-

sion occurred but suffered no injuries.

Sommerville said he was uncertain if the bombing was related to his job, noting that his office kept a low profile and tried to "operate discreetly."

Asked to describe the scope of the Denver office's opera-

tions, Sommerville said only that he was with the Domestic Collection Division and referred other questions concerning his work to CIA headquarters in Washington.

A spokesman for the Washington office said that this division operates in 35 cities in the

United States and that its sole function is to make contact with residents of this country concerning developments in foreign countries. He said this information is provided voluntarily, and that American citizens who assist the CIA are assured of complete

confidentiality.

Sommerville declined to give any information regarding his salary, the location of the Denver office or the number of employees who staff it.

"Particularly after something like this, we have to protect them (CIA employees)," said Sommerville as he surveyed the damage.

The pipe bomb — encased in metal — was planted on the west side of the house.

Sommerville said drapes that covered the window saved his wife who was sleeping in the bedroom.

Capt. Robert Shaughnessy, head of the police bomb squad, said Tuesday that the police didn't have any leads or sus-

pects in connection with the bombing. He said there appeared to be no connection between the Sommerville bombing and a bombing earlier Monday that blew a four-foot hole in a wall at the American National Bank, 818 17th St. and injured four persons.

③ From Death or Serious Injury

Thomas J. Sweeney never wanted to be a hero, he said, "because all the heroes I know are dead." But yesterday Mr. Sweeney earned hero stripes when he saved as many as eight people from certain serious injury and perhaps death and lived to reminisce.

Mr. Sweeney, the assistant agent in charge of the Defense Department's office at 342 Madison Avenue, near 43d Street, determined a bomb was there yesterday morning, and ordered agents and clerks to leave the area only seconds before the device exploded.

No one was injured in the blast, which destroyed a table and chair, blew a hole in a concrete wall, shredded paint and plaster and broke most of the windows in the 21st-floor office.

"It was heroic what he did," said William Coogan, the agent in charge of the office, which has 14 investigators looking into the backgrounds of Defense Department employees and conducting security checks on them. "He saved the lives of the people who would have been near it."

Mr. Sweeney, who has been involved in security work for the Defense Department since 1955, lives in New Jersey with his wife and three children. He is a short baldish man with thick arms and chest and a very firm handshake, and he had trouble with the idea of himself as a hero. Only reluctantly did he talk about yesterday's events.

"It was about 9:28 and one of our agents and our chief clerk were on the way out of the office when they saw the handbag on the window sill outside," the 50-year-old Mr. Sweeney said. "It was a woman's handbag and they brought it in, thinking it might belong to one of our girls."

'I Knew It Was a Bomb'

Mr. Sweeney, whose office is toward the back of the large, L-shaped suite was near the door when the bag was brought in. He looked inside and saw the face of a clock and some wires.

"I knew it was a bomb," he said. "So I told everybody to go in the back of the office and somebody called 911. Then it went off."

Sitting later in his plaster-littered office sipping coffee and listening to radio reports of the second blast and threats in the city, Mr. Sweeney was obviously shaken.

"It was terrible," he said, sighing and looking blankly ahead. "You have no idea how close we came. About 10 seconds."

Mr. Sweeney, who was born in New York, served in the Navy in World War I. "I was no hero, I'll tell you"—and then graduated from St. John's University with a degree in accounting. From 1949 until 1952 he was a New York



The New York Times/Neal Boon.

Thomas J. Sweeney who discovered the first bomb before it exploded in time to evacuate the office.

City policeman. He has had Defense Department assignments in New York and Washington.

Several other clerks and agents in the office, which has no identification on the door but is listed in the telephone directory, described Mr. Sweeney as "a very friendly guy" and "a great man to work for."

His hobbies, he said, are golf and tennis, adding that "I'm not very good." Asked if he liked his work, he said:

"Until today, I thought it was wonderful."

There was speculation yesterday that the new bombings were linked to the F.A.L.N. here and in Chicago.

Just one week ago, Pedro Archuleta of Tierra Amarilla, N.M., was jailed in Chicago for contempt of court for refusing to provide fingerprints and other evidence. Authorities suspect he was involved in the theft of dynamite used in F.A.L.N. bombs.

Two other recalcitrant witnesses are imprisoned here. They are Maria T. Cueto, director of the National Commission on Hispanic Affairs for the Protestant Episcopal Church, and her secretary, Raisa Nemikin.

According to law enforcement authorities, their first real progress in the case came almost by accident last November in Chicago. An addict broke into an untended apartment there and stole dynamite and explosive paraphernalia that he began to sell in the city. After making an undercover purchase, the Chicago police were led to the apartment by the addict.

The apartment was rented by Carlos Alberto Torres, a quiet young man who was a member of the Episcopal Church's Hispanic commission and who helped write hymnals and religious texts in Spanish. When the F.B.I. searched the apartment, they found a piece of evidence more important than the explosive—a copy of an F.A.I.N. communiqué. This gave the first clue to the identities of members of the group.

The suspicion is that Mr. Torres used the church commission as a cover, and possibly as a source of funds, for terrorist activities. Mr. Torres, his wife, and two other persons whose fingerprints were found in the apartment have disappeared and are being sought for questioning.

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Continued From Page A1

a bomb when he saw wires and the face of clock.

Mr. Sweeney left the purse on a table, urged the staff to move to the other end of the long office and moved with them. Seconds later the bomb went off, blowing a hole in the concrete wall, breaking most of the windows in the office.

That explosion occurred at about 9:37 A.M.

About an hour later, a second explosion ripped through the first-floor personnel office of the Mobil Oil Corporation in the Mobil Oil Building, instantly killing Mr. Steinberg, a partner in an employment service who had stopped by to see if there were any jobs for his applicants.

The explosion, caused by a device the police think may have been hung from a coat rack or placed on a high shelf, bent a metal door in half, shattered large plate-glass windows and splattered the office curtains with the blood of the victims.

At the time of the blast, two men from the Police Department's emergency services unit were searching for a bomb in front of the building and in the lobby.



The Family Mourns Lone Fatality In Two Midtown Terrorist Blasts

By HOWARD BLUM

The only fatality in yesterday's midtown bombings was sitting with his partner a

Harold Liehman, Mr. Steinberg's father-in-law, held back tears as he said: "He

PERSONNEL PROTECTION LEGISLATION

During periods of turbulence over national policies and priorities, the Intelligence Community is an attractive target for radical elements and individuals. Since Agency personnel recruiters are public representatives of the Community, they are often subjected to the violent threats and acts of such people. This type of activity reached its peak in the 1965-69 period when our recruiters had a rough time on college campuses. An article in a protest magazine caused an avalanche of unfavorable publicity for the Agency and resulted in 27 incidents of either interference or cancellation of college recruiting visits. One of the most dangerous episodes in this period involved the bombing of the office of one of our recruiters in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Other incidents ranged from verbal harrassment to picketing to the throwing of animal blood on a recruiter visiting Mary Washington University in Virginia.

Recent years have seen a decline in such protests but incidents still occur. In 1978 a recruiter had red paint thrown on her while at a large midwestern university and the personal anguish of the attack left her shaken for many months. A recruiter in Philadelphia was subjected to severe verbal threats in 1980. Another representative had a man enter his motel room in Chicago during 1981 and threaten to kill him as a result of his recruitment activity. At this time our [redacted] office is being barraged with daily calls from someone who refuses to identify himself but who is suspected of being violent. It is likely that there will always be the potential for acts of violence against our employees because of the very nature of intelligence work. Legislation which would provide federal criminal penalties for attacks on our employees would serve to ease this burden on our representatives.

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Approved For Release 2008/08/27 : CIA-RDP86B00337R000200320001-7

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82-09337

14 OCT 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Legislative ^{ON} Division
Office of General Counsel

FROM:

[REDACTED]
Deputy Director of Security
Policy and Management

SUBJECT:

Intelligence Personnel Protection Legislation
(S. 2552/H.R. 4940)

REFERENCE:

Memorandum from C/LD/OGC, dated 30 Sept 1982,
same subject (OGC 82-08895)

1. Pursuant to your request, Office of Security records were searched for threat/assault/murder statistics pertaining to intelligence personnel engaged in the performance of official duties, defectors and liaison visitors. [REDACTED]

2. It is estimated that from 25-50 anonymous telephone threats against openly listed CIA employees, such as Domestic Contacts Division personnel, are received annually. We are not aware of any killings or assaults on any Agency employees with the exception of Richard Welch, Chief of Station/Athens. [REDACTED]

3. The only other incident known to us was the bombing of our [REDACTED] office. In essence, what occurred was that on 3 August 1977 a purse containing three sticks of dynamite was left on a windowsill adjoining the entrance way to the office. One of our employees, thinking that the purse belonged to one of our secretaries or to one of the cleaning personnel, picked it up and took it into the office. Fortunately, the bomb was discovered in time to evacuate the office before it went off and no one was injured. [REDACTED]

WARNING NOTICE - INTELLIGENCE
SOURCES OR METHODS INVOLVED

OS 2 2447-A

4. If you have not already done so, it is suggested that you also contact the Office of Personnel and the Directorate of Operations regarding this matter. If we can be of any further assistance, please contact

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WEATHER**UNDERGROUND**

Peace ★ action

THE CRIMES OF THE CIA AGAINST PEACE, AGAINST THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, AND AGAINST HUMANITY'S HOPE FOR LIFE ITSELF, HAVE NOW REACHED THE POINT WHERE THEY CAN NO LONGER BE TOLERATED.

CIA MEMBERS HAVE MURDEROUSLY AND RECKLESSLY PLOTTED WAR AND KILLING UNTIL THEY THEMSELVES NO LONGER HAVE THE RIGHT TO LIVE. AS INDIVIDUALS THEY SHOULD NOW BE ELIMINATED AND THEIR ILLEGAL UN-CONSTITUTIONAL CONSPIRACY DISSOLVED.

THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICES OF THE U.S. ARMED FORCES SHOULD IMMEDIATELY REPLACE ALL FUNCTIONS OF THIS DISCREDITED AGENCY.

THE CIA HAS ILLEGALLY USURPED WAR-MAKING POWERS FAR BEYOND THE CONGRESS, BEYOND THE PRESIDENCY, AND BEYOND THE CONSTITUTIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR THIS REASON, WEATHER UNDERGROUND PEACE-ACTION BELIEVES THAT A BOMBING CAMPAIGN SHOULD BE INITIATED AGAINST ALL CIA OFFICES AND PERSONNEL IN THE U.S. AND OVERSEAS. FORMER CIA MEMBERS HAVE SUPPLIED SPECIFIC INFORMATION TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, AND WE BELIEVE THAT THE CHIEF OFFICERS AND AS MANY CIA PERSONNEL AS NECESSARY SHOULD BE KILLED BY BOMBINGS UNTIL THE ILLEGAL AND PERNICIOUS CONSPIRACY OF THE CIA IS ELIMINATED.

WEATHER UNDERGROUND PEACE-ACTION WILL AT NO TIME OPPOSE OR TAKE ACTION AGAINST ANY OTHER INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT.

WEATHER UNDERGROUND PEACE-ACTION WILL BRING THIS JUST WAR AGAINST THE CIA TO AN END AND CEASE KILLING ITS MEMBERS, WHEN THE U.S. ARMED FORCES ARE ONCE MORE CONSTITUTIONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEATHER UNDERGROUND PEACE-ACTION
